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A MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE UFO PHENOMENON
REPORTS, INVESTIGATIONS & ANALYSES

"There is no hope of advance in science without a paradox."—Niels Bohr

THE NEW ZEALAND FILM ANALYSIS—Part II

RECENT GOVERNMENT OVERTURES TOWARD UFO INVESTIGATION

HYNEK IN JAPAN AND THE HONDURAS

FIVE UFOS SELECTED FROM 93 U.S. CASES: June 15-July 14

COMPLETE DETAILS ON THAT MICHIGAN COAST GUARD CASE

Editor-in-Chief: J. Allen Hynek **Managing Editor:** Allan Hendry

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All notices of change of address must be sent six weeks in advance and accompanied by old and new addresses. J. Allen Hynek, Chairman of the Board.

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EDITORIAL

by Dr. J. Allen Hynek

From time to time there is place for whimsy in an editorial, and this is an example.

Suppose you were given the job of selling an idea—not a product, but an idea, an idea quite foreign to popular thinking, and one which runs against common sense, against scientific and military opinion, and against the learned opinions of the intelligentsia. You must sell this idea not to just a selected group but to the majority of the population of the United States.

Quite a job, you'll agree. You might start by engaging a highly expensive Madison Avenue advertising firm, and obtain prime time TV and radio time in stations all over the country. This would be accompanied by a barrage of newspaper advertising . . . perhaps full page ads in major newspapers, and you might hire fluent speakers to tour the country, much as in a political campaign.

To attain the actual acceptance of this idea by more than 100 million people, the majority of our population, would be, you'll agree, a major accomplishment, and a very expensive one!

Yet this has been accomplished without the spending of one cent... and against a barrage of ridicule, of active opposition from science, the military, *and the press!* Of course, it took some thirty years to do it.

The Gallup Poll earlier this year indicated that 57% of the American population feels that UFOs are "for real". Yet thirty years ago, when the "campaign" started, the whole idea was foreign to our thinking, and would have been regarded as preposterous. Quite a successful advertising campaign!

But who put it on! Extraterrestrial intelligences? Our own "collective unconscious" as the psy-

(cont. on back page)

J. Allen Hynek

ANTARCTICA: at sea, January 6. A newspaperman on board the antarctic observation ship, "Fuji", said that a strange object was seen around 10:30 AM. Resembling a vertical rhombus or kite, the bluish-white object flew silently at a high rate of speed; various witnesses on deck guessed the altitude to be between 3000-5000 meters, with differences of opinion on a zigzag or straight course. Subsequent sightings of a similar object have been reported by the crew, with more details to come when the reporter returns to Japan.

SOURCE: Asahi Shinbun, Japan's largest newspaper, January 23, courtesy of Jun-Ichi Takanashi.

ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Sept. 23, 1978. Carlos Acevedo and Angel Moya were on the flat pampas south of Buenos Aires, stragglers on the final leg of a 39-day stock car race. At 4:30 AM, they noticed a yellow and violet light shining in their rear-view mirror, approaching fast. Suddenly, the engine and headlights quit on their Citroen CG; then the car was lifted up 15 feet off the road and set down again 75 miles north a minute later. The car's gasoline tank was also reportedly drained (!).

SOURCE: The San Diego Union, November 14, 1978.

COLOMBIA: Bogota, May 9. A fleet of ten to fifteen UFOs alarmed residents to the north of the city in the early morning hours. Eight of the objects, possessing lights that changed from red to blue to orange and yellow, appeared to examine the Telecom satellite tracking station at Choconta before ascending rapidly and disappearing into space. Members of the Instituto Colombiano de Investigaciones del Fenomeno Ovni visited this hamlet (as well as Nemocon, Sesquile and Suesca) to interview the harried peasants; many of them were still searching for their dogs, chickens and cattle which stampeded "on account of those shiny tin platters". A blackout occurred in the area at the time of the sightings.

SOURCE: El Comercio (quoting the evening paper, "El Bogotano"), May 10, 1979, Quito, Ecuador.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, November 20, 1978. A female medical technologist, in the company of her psychiatrist sister, her 10-year old daughter and two housemaids experienced a power failure in the hilly suburb of Los Rios to the NW of the city at 9:30 PM at night. A bright light was seen moving in the clear sky, which stopped and shot out blue light rays. The light moved off behind a small hill, from which came two small lights, one yellow, the other reddish. Frightened by the approach of these lights, the five witnesses ran upstairs and watched from the window. The two lights stopped next to a road (the Avenida de los Martires) as a car came along and illuminated them with its headlights. The women could see now that the lights were worn on the abdomens of flying humanoids; they appeared to be conic-shaped, twice as tall as a normal man, wearing white translucent sheets. One witness saw three black silhouettes like men cross the headlights of the now-stopped car and move toward the driver's side. All lights vanished now (the car's as well) and loud noises like a "metallic garage door" were heard, even by a next-door neighbor. Then the two small lights reappeared and flew off, followed by the houselights of the witnesses. The five females and the neighbor ran downstairs to see what had happened to the car. They expected the lights of an approaching truck to illuminate it, but when it passed by, there was nothing. All of the witnesses were frightened by the 45-minute ordeal, including one formerly-skeptical medical technologist! The civilian UFO group CEDIOVNI asked other residents in the area about the incident; some confirmed seeing unusual lights.

SOURCE: CEDIOVNI in Santo Domingo, by direct report.

SCOTLAND: near Croy, April 19. John Milroy, 32, was en route from Ardersier to Croy (near Inverness) about 11:30 PM. He was driving at 20 mph along a long, straight road when he saw "headlights" in the distance. He dimmed his own lights out of courtesy to the oncoming "driver". Then the lights seemed to "open out" across and above the road; no shape could be resolved behind the lights. Fearing that an airplane was crashing on them, Milroy grabbed his mother by the hand and led her out of the car; "if we're going to die," she told him, "at least we're together." Yet something strange happened here. Milroy could not hear the sound of his engine revving, the car door slamming, or his footfalls on the ground. When he and his mother ran toward a ditch, everything reverted back to "normal", including ordinary sounds. Milroy reported the event to the police; his mother was placed under sedation to calm her the next day.

SOURCE: Aberdeen Evening Express, April 20, courtesy of Campbell Murdoch.

FOREIGN FORUM

This is a representative sampling of UFO sightings obtained from around the world. While we cannot exert the same degree of control over these cases as domestic ones, it is at least of value to see that the same characteristics are reported for the phenomenon abroad as in the U.S.

URUGUAY: Rivera, March 2. Eyewitnesses at the Uruguay-Brazil border were adamant that they could see beings with enormous heads wearing transparent helmets as they piloted a strange, oval-shaped ship in the early morning sky. One of the witnesses, Ernesto Fagundez, working on a transmitting tower with his son, said it circled the tower and stopped, giving them a look at the UFOnauts through portholes. A few minutes later, the UFO dove over a truck carrying farm workers. Horrified, they threw themselves to the pavement as the UFO rose into space, leaving a fiery trail and a thick column of smoke.

SOURCE: El Comercio, Quito, Ecuador, Mar. 5, courtesy of Robert Girard.

COMING IN THE NEXT ISSUE:

UFO FLAP IN ITALY

THE NEW ZEALAND FILM ANALYSIS
Part II

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THOSE FILMS?

At first glance, the footage resulting from a hand-held camera in a moving plane of lights both focused and defocused seems to yield little useful information. Certainly the average news viewer watching the TV broadcast of these films last January must have felt unimpressed with their lack of drama or detail. Yet in the hands of an optical physicist like Dr. Maccabee, a surprising amount of data can be obtained which further supports the anomalous nature of the sources.

BRIGHTNESS

Maccabee desired to determine the brightness of the light sources captured on film; yet his microdensitometer scans of the small, focused images showed them to be highly overexposed, with the film having a transmission that approaches that of the clear film leader. Such overexposed images render the task of estimating the illuminance on the film plane difficult. Quite ironically, the solution to this problem laid in the use of the otherwise-annoying streaked images caused by the cameraman's hand-held motions. By spreading the image's light over a larger area of the film frame (in the same exposure time), the image is less overexposed, allowing a more accurate measurement.

The single film frame seen below was shot during the sighting of the radar-confirmed light seen at the beginning of the Argosy's trip northbound. The image density of the light source was measured at different points in the loop-shaped streak relative to the film density of the dark background. Using classical formulae for image illuminance, film density vs. exposure curves published by Fuji and (conservatively) the smallest distance noted by the plane's radar to the light source, Maccabee calculates a lower limit of 260,000 candelas. This is ten times the light intensity radiated by a 10,000-watt incandescent bulb, the largest commercially-available. If this type of bulb had its output focussed into a 70° beam, however, it would achieve the 300,000 candelas calculated. The full moon, low on the horizon, would also be comparable.

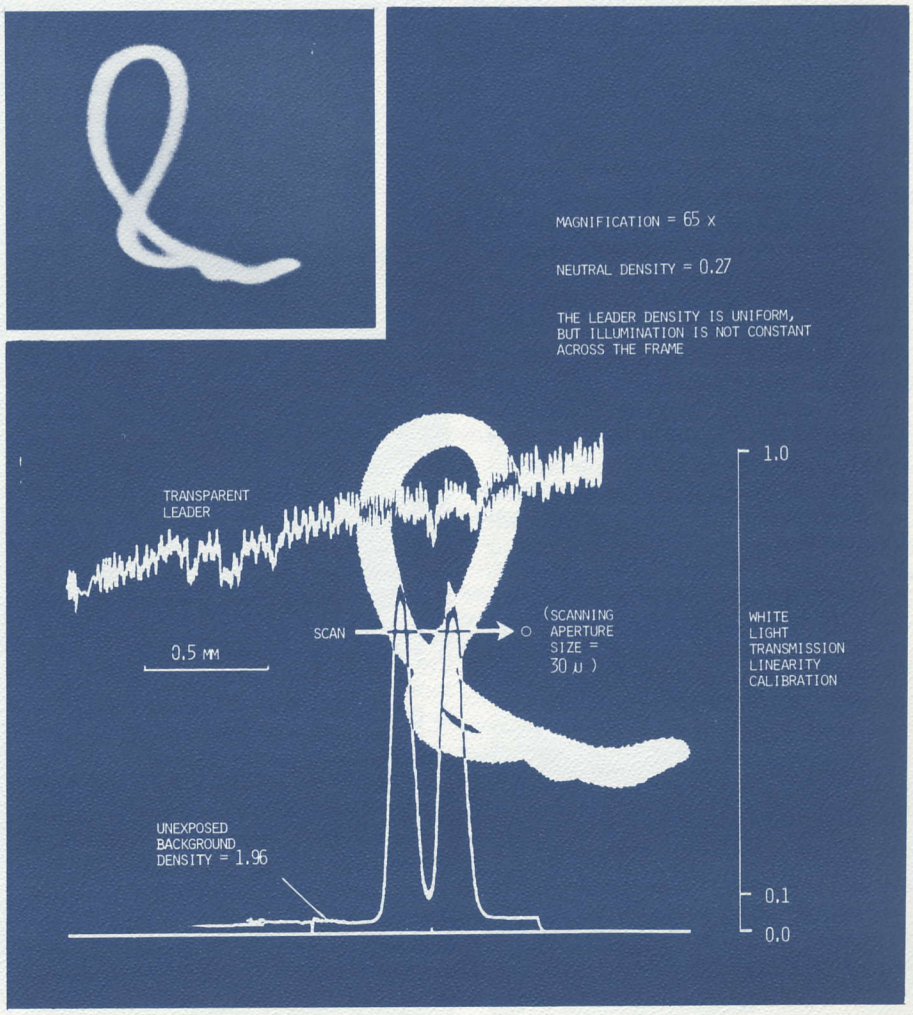
SIZE

Using the focal length of the lens, the width of the streaked image and the shortest radar-determined distance to the source, Maccabee determined the lower limit for the size of the source. Assuming a stationary object with streaks due only to camera motion, the angular width of the horizontal streaks is about .00065 radians, and .001 for the vertical streaks. This would be consistent with a non-circular object which, at 18 km, would be 12 meters by 18 meters in actual size.

Finally, recall this particular source was seen for over 12 minutes, and the prospect of "freak weather phenomena" (e.g., reflections, ball lightning) becomes rather improbable.

WHAT ELSE DOES THE FILM FOOTAGE REVEAL?

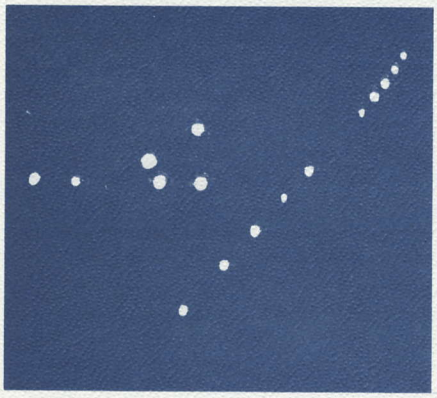
THE TRIP SOUTH: Amongst the 263 feet of film shot on the trip to Christchurch are shots of the plane on the ground at Blenheim, the takeoff, cockpit interior shots, anomalous lights of the Kaikoura coast, the town lights of Kaikoura itself, and the landing at Christchurch. There are about 230 frames showing a bluish-white light that is basically elliptical, but which may have a triangular protrusion. Even the known light sources (e.g., the city and runway lights) are useful here, because they help to calibrate the film, the camera and the plane's windows for light sensitivity, color and distortion. For example, a flashing red light on top of the Argosy, filmed



Microdensitometer scans of one frame from the New Zealand film

by Crockett before the plane left Blenheim, so saturated the red-sensitive layer of the film when he zoomed in on it that it took on a bright yellow center on the film. This was important for the analysis of a flashing red light at the end of the film.

Another example: the runway lights retain their round shape while shot through the plane window.



Experiments with the camera also show that a round light remains round even when the focus is changed. Yet in the southbound trip, a large, defocused light has a triangular corner to it. Maccabee feels, then, that the "corner" is characteristic of the light's shape, and not the lens or window behaviors.

THE TRIP NORTH: Crockett shot 148 feet of film on the return leg of the flight, but at a much slower speed—10 frames/sec. This resulted in a longer exposure time per frame, as evidenced by the interior cockpit shots. Seen in this footage is the takeoff from Christchurch, anomalous lights near Christchurch and Cape Campbell, and the landing at Blenheim.

The first light filmed here was the one that resulted in the loop-shaped image analyzed earlier. One useful look at this light occurred when Crockett filmed the object at full zoom (100 mm) and pulled back to wide-angle (16 mm) showing both the light and a dimly-glowing meter on the console below the window sill at the same time. In one shot of the "Christchurch" light, the camera is apparently held steady while the light moves off to the plane's right, as described.

On film, the image started out as a thin ellipse surrounded by a reddish fuzz with the left end of the shape tilted up at a 45° angle. Forty seconds of film later, the images have changed into fat ellipses devoid of the red fuzz, even into triangular shapes. Maccabee's transmissometer measurements of these small images show that the images are so bright that the film's color dyes have been saturated and the exact colors can't be determined.

Then Crockett switched lenses to the faulty 240-mm lens and shot the sequence of this light usually broadcast on American TV, wherein the large (2 mm on the film) dim extrafocal image "shrinks" down to a small (0.2-0.3 mm) and bright light, followed by enlargement to about 1 mm again. This last image is a symmetry inversion of the first large image, apparently, further supporting the conclusion that Crockett simply passed through the real focus point of the lens for infinity at "15 feet" and kept on going out of focus again without knowing that his Sun zoom lens was faulty.

On some of the focused images of this light, however, the light assumes a bell-shaped form which is visibly brighter on the bottom than on the top; this matches an earlier description Crockett provided when using the 100 mm lens. Even when the image is streaked by hand-held motion, the bottom part of the streak is brighter.

TECHNICAL DETAILS ON THE FRAME ANALYSIS

The intensity (I) of the source can be determined with this equation:

$$I = \frac{E_i A_i R^2 e^{(3.9R/V)}}{T A_L}$$

where I is in lumens/steradian (i.e., candelas - cd.), E_i is the film plane illuminance in lm/m , A_i is the image area, R is the distance to the source, T is the lens transmission (assumed to be 80%), and $A_L = \pi D^2/4$ is the area of the lens aperture. For f/1.9, D = 10 cm/1.9 = 5.26 cm. The visibility, V, estimated from the ground level data, was about 70 km.

Neutral densities of the film (density = $-\log_{10}$ of the film transmission) as measured by Maccabee range from 0.4 to 0.2, while the clear leader is about 0.12. The densities for the three colors (red, green, blue) in the portions of the film which have not been exposed (e.g., the black background) lie in the range of 2.1 - 2.3. Fuji's published characteristics for this high-speed color film indicate that the normal density range is from about 0.10 to 2.3-2.7 for the three colors, and that the "speed point density" for the film (the value for a "good" exposure) is 0.90. Actually, the value may be more like 0.80, since the upper density range of the film stock used was a bit lower than normal.

According to the ANSI standards, ASA 400 film reaches its speed point density when exposed by a flux of about 0.025 lm sec/m^2. For the camera's 0.044 second exposure (at 10 frames/second), this becomes 0.57 lm/m^2. The measured loop image densities differ from the speed point density by 0.4-0.6 units, indicating the image illuminance was $10^{0.4}$= 2.5 to $10^{0.6}$= 4 times the speed point illuminance. Using a conservative three times the speed point illuminance, E_i = 1.7 lm/m^2. The total image area for which the density is 0.4 or less (3X the speed point or greater) = 0.003 cm^2. Assuming the smallest measured radar distance to the light source, the equation yields a value of 260,000 cd. If the distance was 35 km, the value would greatly increase to 2.5 X 10^6 cd.

One alternative explanation for the 4.1 mm length of the streak and its brightness is that the camera shutter momentarily stopped rotating. This effect does occur at the end of some scenes throughout the film footage. In this frame, however, there was no increase in the exposure of the dark background, which would have resulted in a visible or measurable reddening of the frame overall (as in the others). Moreover, the neighboring frames reveal that this was not the end of a scene, and the looped shape was consonant with the hand-held motion in the previous and succeeding frames.

WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS?

While the general features of the case (including brightness and motion) already suggest reasons that rule out natural or man-made sources for the lights, here are some specific reasons that help rule out some proposed prosaic explanations.

The Visual Sightings:

1) JUPITER (and Saturn)—Jupiter was proposed to the press by Mt. Stromlo scientists and Sydney amateur astronomer, Robert Lanigan-O'Keeffe, among others, especially after an early examination of a video tape of the bright "Christchurch" light seemed to show it was surrounded by four moons. Both planets were located high in the northeast, however, which is totally inappropriate. The "moons" do not show up on the original film stock examined by Maccabee.

2) VENUS—the "preliminary conclusion" of UFO skeptic Philip Klass on the basis of the films alone, and many others including British UFO journalist Norman Oliver and the head of New Zealand's Mt. John Observatory. It's a "better" choice, since the direction and elevation favor the "northbound" UFOs better (though not the "southbound" . . . they were in the west), but there's still one damning fact: Venus didn't rise until 3 AM, local daylight savings time, even at the plane's altitude. Remember, the co-pilot pointed it out to the rest of the crew at the very end of the flight.

3) AIRCRAFT—ranging from the "unscheduled aircraft" of British amateur astronomer Patrick Moore, to the "top secret U.S. military remote control drone vehicle" proposed by a former R.A.F. research specialist to "helicopters operating illegally at night". Both the Wellington and Christchurch facilities and the RNZAF affirmed that there were no civilian or military aircraft around the Argosy.

4) METEORS—proposed, incredibly, by British radio astronomer Sir Bernard Lovell (in the Brisbane COURIER-MAIL, January 3). When did meteors begin holding still for cameras for 12 minutes? Yet even Professor Ronald Brown of Melbourne's Monash University supported this in the Australian press. Adrian Berry, science correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH speculated that the Argosy crew simply failed to appreciate the speed of the "meteorites" . . . so did the radar and the Bolex.

5) CITY LIGHTS AND BEACONS—Certainly not to the east over the sea, the scene of the most anomalous action.

6) JAPANESE FLEET LIGHTS—used for squid fishing that night. The brightness could work here, as would the angle *below* the plane's horizon (for the northbound flight only). The fleet was located, however, at an estimated 260 km southeast of Christchurch; a scanning satellite picked it up at 1:00 AM. In fact, the pilot and co-pilot *pointed out* the distant squid fleet to the passengers! Similarly scuttled, then, is New Zealand ornithologist J. Harrow's suggestion that mutton birds reflected the light from these ships.

7) BALL LIGHTNING (also "Plasma," "Natural Phenomena", "Meteorological Phenomena")—so said Duncan Lunan (British astronautical writer) and Norwegian aerospace expert Erik Tandberg. It's usually associated with thunderstorms, though; 3 hours of individual events, lasting as long as 12 minutes each, coupled with the intense brightness of the lights, renders this hypothesis unseemly.

8) BALLOONS WITH LIGHTS—light intensity too strong, speeds too fast; none officially acknowledged by the weather offices.

9) HOAX—Britain's Astronomer Royal, Sir Martin Ryle, deemed it all a hoax . . . by an Australian TV news department, with five people who didn't know each other, plus the cooperation of radar controllers at two air towers?

The Radar Sightings:

Explanations for the radar targets were accompanied, of necessity, by a disclaimer for the concurrent visual sightings (similar to the above):

1) EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION—The Wellington MTI-processed radar display should reveal only moving targets; some of the anomalous targets were indeed seen to move on radar, as fast as 60 knots or more. Yet other targets did not leave trails on the scope, implying that they were stationary. According to Maccabee, a stationary target could defeat the MTI filtering if its surface was vibrating, or if it moved back and forth. A change in the phase or frequency of the returned signal could also be accomplished by a plasma.

Bryan Chalmers determined that the anomalous targets were appearing only on the MTI display; turn it off and the targets disappeared. Since MTI processing makes the radar receiver more sensitive, this would be normal if the anomalous targets were actual weak reflectors of the 50 cm radar. Even planes can be weak targets like these if their orientations pose a small cross-section to the radar antenna.

2) "DIELECTRIC DISCONTINUITIES" CAUSED BY CLEAR AIR TURBULENCE—According to the flight crew, the air was quite calm, and the plane could be operated on automatic height control. This device corresponds decreasing air pressure with increasing altitude. When the air is turbulent, the pressure fluctuates and the device is ineffective. Besides, regions of clear air turbulence pose cross-sections that are very small for long radar wavelengths like 50 cm (one millionth the Argosy's "size" or less).

3) ATMOSPHERIC BENDING OF THE RADAR BEAM SO THAT IT REALLY "SAW" SURFACE FEATURES LIKE SHIPS—It's true that the Wellington controller had no height-finding capability. When the atmosphere is sufficiently refractive to bend the radar beam downwards, however, an unusual amount of land and sea clutter (even waves) appears on the non-MTI display. Chalmers checked this and found there were no conditions indicative of "anomalous propagation" on this display. This was consistent with balloon readings of the atmosphere taken at 11 PM, December 30. Only for a small region around 3400 meters was there a region with sufficient curvature to bend rays down toward the earth at a rate equal to the earth's curvature. The effect of this was small, however; a ray that travels 10 km through a medium that bends it downward from a starting angle of 5° upward would be only 30 meters lower in altitude with a bending rate of 2 minutes/km.

Consider the incident where the plane was apparently paced by a blip on radar for as long as 36 seconds. For a radar "angel" to accomplish this, it would have to have had the same azimuth as the plane (though not the same altitude), the same radar path length and the same *change* in path length for three radar sweeps. A plane could do this, but there were none. Neither a boat nor a wave could move at the plane's speed, and certainly no "natural" radar reflector could pace the plane for so long. But what if the rays first travelled upward from the antenna and were reflected downward to a stationary target (like a ship) while the reflecting region moved upward? That would increase the range of the target artificially. To increase the length of the curved path by the two

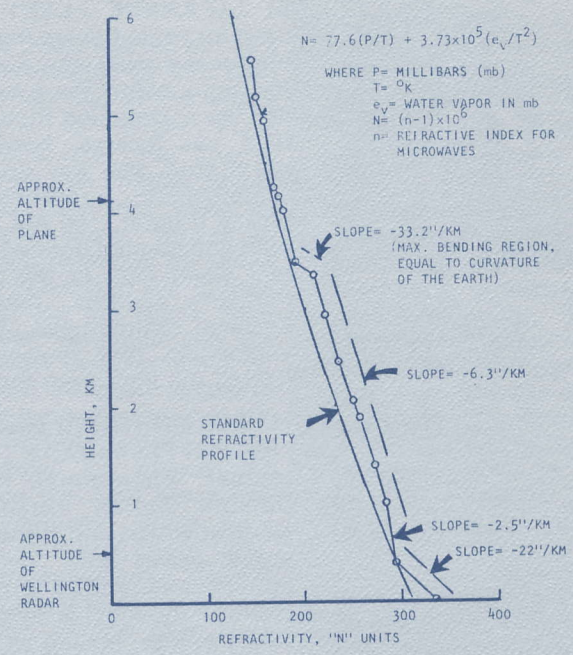
miles traveled by the plane in those 36 seconds, the bending region would have to rise *eight* nautical miles at the same time . . . that is, the volume of air in question would have had to travel four times faster than the plane, which is faster than Mach 1!

4) THE RADAR HIT THE ARGOSY, BOUNCED OFF A STATIONARY TARGET, (LIKE A SHIP) AND POSED A SECOND (MULTIPATH) IMAGE TO THE RADAR ANTENNA.—The plane was flying at an altitude of over 2 nautical miles, so the extra distance travelled by the twice-reflected ray would show up on the scope.

5) A BENDING LAYER MAKES A FEW RAYS HIT THE OCEAN SURFACE AT A PATH DISTANCE EQUAL TO 84 NM. THEN THE CURVATURE LESSENS, AND THE RAYS STRAIGHTEN OUT TO FORM AN 86 NM PATH.—Granted, it wouldn't take much of a change in the curvature now to accomplish this, but the average curvature would have to exceed the curvature of the earth, since the radar horizon (without bending) is at 47 NM.

The big problem with all of these "bending" exercises is that they usually result in several false targets, not just one, and all over the scope. Moreover, these random targets would appear on the non-MTI scope as well . . . these didn't and no sign of anomalous propagation appeared. Besides, if the other stationary targets were anomalous propagation only, the MTI would have filtered them out.

TECHNICAL DATA



Refractivity profile for Christchurch, New Zealand from the 11 PM, Dec. 30 balloon launch.

EPILOGUE: THE JANUARY 3RD GROUND FILM

"If Channel O can go out and film a UFO on the first try," Australia's TV One must have reasoned, "why can't we?". Thus, cameraman Frank Kazukaitis, sound recorder Lloyd McFadden and reporter Terry Olsen found themselves sitting by a riverbed with a 16-mm movie camera, a normal lens and a 600-mm telephoto lens

Terry Olsen on "Good Morning, America" show

(equivalent to a 24X telescope in this format)—and waiting—and watching. At 3:15 AM, the sound operator, who was "on watch" while the cameraman snoozed, watched a "red glow" emerge from the sea. As it rose and became a chalky yellow color, casting its light over the sea's horizon, the crew captured it on film. ABC-TV's David Hartman hosted a satellite video linkup with witness Terry Olsen and physicist Michael Collins in New Zealand and Dr. J. Allen Hynek in Chicago to explore the details of the sighting. Some anomalous-sounding effects were described, but the information provided (both on- and *off*-screen) was sufficient to reveal that this *second* film was quite definitely of Venus:

- The light, though huge-looking on the TV screen, was described as appearing three times the apparent size of a star *to the naked eye.*
- It rose up from the eastern horizon (a fact learned off-camera by Hynek) at 3:15 AM . . . just right for Venus.
- It was seen for three-and-a-half *hours* until it faded out in the brightening dawn sky.
- Its rising motion was not apparent to the naked eye, but was seen through the telephoto lens. Hynek asked which direction it moved through the fixed lens; the answer was up and to the left. This is the way Venus *would* rise in the Southern Hemisphere, just opposite of the Northern (up and to the *right*).
- Terry Olsen, when asked if he could seen Venus in the clear, starry sky at the same time as the "UFO", replied "I wouldn't know Venus if I saw it."
- The huge image on film? Besides the "cropping" employed by television stations and newspapers when portraying the film image, it should

also be noted that the cameraman had never used the extreme telephoto lens before (according to Olsen) and it's difficult to tell whether or not the image is really focused.

The that "second UFO" film received as much airplay as it did was regrettable, as it gave UFO skeptics an easy chance to demean the New Zealand films on the strength of this latter identification. That the skeptics have avoided the *first* film, however, is an indication of its worthiness as a photographic record of a truly mysterious event.

UFO IMPACT:
GOVERNMENT/MILITARY

UFOS & GOVERNMENT: 1979
United Nations, States and Kingdom

by Allan Hendry

GLOBAL

As IUR's readers are already aware, the domestic political problems of Grenada's Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, outlined in the October/November double issue resulted in the coup d'etat of last March. The UN UFO resolution is still in effect, however, as much as the current preoccupation of the Outer Space Committee with an Outer Space Conference suggests otherwise. With the passing of the May 31 deadline for UFO material and proposals, IUR placed a call to John Ward at the State Department in Washington, D.C. to see how many such letters were addressed to his attention and what they had to say. (IUR provided its readers with Ward's address in the special UN issue). It turns out that Ward received "several dozen" letters, some of them "thoughtfully written", others "scribbled on the backs of envelopes" but all of them offered urgings that the United States take the matter seriously, and consider injecting funds into a United Nations effort. Ward's office is but one member branch of the Outer Space Committee, but IUR will be kept abreast of any current progress by them on this issue. Limited as the prospect may actually be, one can only hope that the resolution proceedings will transcend the conduct and spirit of this year's two other attempts to wed government and UFO research . . . in Great Britain and, a week later, in the U.S.

DOMESTIC

On January 25, 1979, I was one of three individuals invited to testify before the Mississippi House Rules subcommittee on the subject of UFOs . . . and all because of a case I investigated and wrote about in the April, 1977 issue of IUR. The issue: a resolution encouraging the U.S. Senate to reopen a formal investigation of the UFO phenomenon.

Early IUR readers will recall the CE I that startled Deputy Sheriff Ken Dreel and Constable James Ray Luke as they sat in their car on a dark, lonely road four miles west of Flora, Mississippi. A pale blue "dish" with 7 or 8 white, round windows rushed over their car, and the men drove away fast in fear. Many additional witnesses returned to the site to watch a light in the sky which they believed to have been associated with the officers' sighting.

One of those additional sighters was patrolman Herbert Roberts, who has since become the Chief of Police in Flora. Chief Roberts described his experience to Representative Horace Buckley, who was also impressed by news coverage of the newly-released Freedom of Information Act documents pertaining to UFOs. Thus, Buckley, along with Representatives O'Beirne, D. Anderson, R. Anderson and Owens, authored "House Resolution No. 14" which reads as follows:

A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A COMPLETE SENATE INVESTIGATION OF UFO SIGHTINGS.

WHEREAS, the people of America and Mississippi particularly are aware of numerous sightings of so-called UFO s; and

WHEREAS, we believe facts developed by the scientific community of this nation, when disseminated, have served as a strength unmatched by a people who remain undaunted; and

WHEREAS, we are confronted by case after case of UFO sightings in Mississippi, including eye witness reports by law enforcement officers and military personnel; and

WHEREAS, the Defense Department of the Country of New Zealand at long last has released information relative to its documented sightings:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, That the United States Congress and the President of the United States authorize a full and complete Senate investigation into the phenomenon of UFO sightings and fully inform the American public of the complete finding of facts relating thereto.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be reminded of his promise to the American people that if elected, any and all knowledge and facts into this phenomenon would, by him, be made known to the American people.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the President of the United States; to the Mississippi Congressional delegation, Senator John C. Stennis, Senator Thad Cochran, Honorable Jamie L. Whitten, Honorable David R. Bowen, Honorable G. V. Montgomery, Honorable Jon Hinson and Honorable Trent Lott; and to members of the Capitol Press Corps.

I flew down to the state capital for the 1:30 meeting. Among the dozen members in attendance were the three people asked by Buckley to appear: Chief Roberts, for "local" interest, Todd Zechel on government information and myself on behalf of civilian efforts. The chairman of the proceedings was Ed Perry, although there would prove to be only one representative who would be at all "vocal" . . . H. L. "Sonny" Meredith, described by Buckley as the "brainy" representative the others relied upon in complicated fiscal matters. Also in attendance in ever-shifting numbers was the local press; a reporter from WJDX told me that the turnout was even bigger than that for the abortion

issue discussed the previous month.

Roberts provided a description of his experience for the subcommittee members in the room; Ken Kreel chose not to appear because he was tired of the harassment he had received over the matter. Todd Zechel spoke next, passing out copies of his FOIA documents to the Mississippi representatives. These included NORAD logs of the October-November, 1975 "military flap" over five SAC bases in the U.S. One such document expressed the opinion that a UFO expressed a "clear intent" toward the weapons stored there. Another recommended the manner with which the press should be dealt about the flap (see IUR, "Five Most-Asked Questions", April, 1978). Zechel also discussed the wide governmental distribution of the once-classified teletype detailing the 1976 Iranian case where an F-4 interceptor fired a missile at a UFO near Teheran.

It was when Zechel read a letter by Col. Charles Senn of the Air Force Office of Information to Lt. Gen. Crow (Ret.) of NASA that the sparks began to fly. The letter has Senn stating, "I certainly hope you are successful in preventing a reopening of UFO investigations" by NASA, which Zechel considered face value evidence of a conspiracy. Meredith interrupted here, doubting that conspiracy was the only interpretation and stressed that he "didn't want a fight" with the government. Then he stated the prevailing attitude that would come to characterize the entire meeting: if military personnel are experiencing the kinds of UFO events described by Zechel's documents, then "surely there is somebody in this government that knows what it (the UFO phenomenon) is, and there is a purpose in the national interest for not disclosing it . . . and to find out just from a curiosity standpoint . . . 'we want to know about it' . . . What if we told everybody we were developing the atomic bomb?"

Zechel argued that the government has never asserted that the UFO subject is a national security matter or is classified information, which they do assert about "the atomic bomb". Furthermore, his documents indicated that the government was not taking the military sightings seriously; by labelling the event a "UFO" incident, the event could then be dismissed without further concern.

Meredith tried to counter this with a claim made earlier by Chief Roberts that "someone from the Air Force" contacted him about his sighting, proving that "they" were still secretly active. His allotted time now expired, Zechel could only state frustration with the legislators' attitude that "if the government wants to cover up UFOs, that's fine with us".

It was now time for your faithful Managing Editor to try to get this meeting back on course, if possible. I thought it was important to break the attention given only to the military perspective encouraged by Zechel's government documents. First, I spoke of the 1000-2000 civilian cases received by CUFOS each year; this caused some surprise. Then I stressed that CUFOS and other groups were fulfilling a role abdicated by Project Blue Book in 1969, that citizens calling their local Air Force bases are shunted instead to the Center for UFO Studies. "You say it *was* abdicated in 1969?" Meredith asked; "*Good,*" I thought to myself, "I'm getting through!". To counter the point about Chief Roberts being investigated by the Air Force, I pointed out that any current Air Force investigation of a *civilian* sighting is a rarity—an expression of personal interest, not policy. Investigators close to the subject know that UFOs are reported to defy the laws of physics as well as contemporary engineering all around the world, so the UFO phenomenon transcends a purely military context.

I described the harassment suffered by Ken Kreel in the Flora case, harassment that partially stems from the stigma imposed on UFO witnesses by policies growing out of the 1953 Robertson Panel. I also gave examples involving FAA personnel who wanted to cooperate on recent sightings with me but were discouraged by the ridicule factor and the effect on their careers. I concluded that the entry of the U.S. Senate into the UFO arena was unlikely, particularly in view of NASA's reaction to the White House request for involvement. What I recommended as being possibly more practical was a "jobbing out" of funds to the civilian groups, like the Center, since such groups have long since learned how to substitute enthusiasm and ingenuity for large research budgets. I described low-cost procedures that had never been fully exploited before, including a $5000 physical trace lab, $22 FAA radar computer printouts, and computer subroutines to save "UnCorrelated Targets (UCTs)" from NORAD's wastebins. At any rate, I assured them of the "wholehearted endorsement" of over 130 organizations worldwide, even if they succeeded only in removing the official stigma surrounding the subject.

Meredith again stressed that he was "comfortable" with the idea that the government knows what UFOs really are, with secrecy being in the national interest. So I drew upon an IUR "IFO" for what I thought would be a decisive counter-argument. I told them the story of the Colts Neck, New Jersey UFO seen over a highly-guarded Naval Special Weapons Storage Area (see IUR, July, 1978). The National Military Command Center recommended that the base contact CUFOS about the sighting made by two sentries of what they believed to have been an unknown "intruder" only a thousand feet away. It turned out to have been a NASA test cloud, instead, tens of miles high in the atmosphere, but a call to "the government" revealed that I was the only one who endeavored to find out. Neither the base nor the Pentagon division called by them took the simple steps necessary to learn the answer, yet it was experienced by a high-security weapons facility. *Thus,* I challenged Rep. Meredith, what reason would there have been for the military *not* telling us that they knew it was just a NASA test cloud, when it was the Navy who called CUFOS? Having turned the tables on Meredith, what was his reply? That the government had the perfect way to divert us by creating a "bogus" sighting for us to "solve" while continuing to protect the secrecy of the "real" UFO phenomenon which he continued to accept as a national security issue, and so on and so forth.

Needless to say, any doubts that I might have had that this whole affair was anything but an expression of politeness and protocol toward Rep. Buckley (much like the UN to Sir Eric Gairy) were quickly dispelled right there and then. Zechel argued in vain that similar trust in "national security" with Watergate and the Gulf of Tonkin affairs would have been a grave error; we were both filled in later by a local journalist on the conservative, "law 'n' order" character of these southern legislators. Indeed, one of the only statements made by someone other than Meredith was concern that "the government *needs* national security and secrets . . . I

think the government has gone too far in letting out a lot." I was also told later that some of the representatives up for re-election actually *covered their faces* when TV cameras came strolling into the room!

And the subcommittee chairman, Ed Perry, closed by asking Todd Zechel and I if any other states, to our knowledge, were considering the same kind of UFO resolution . . .

The outcome was obvious; the resolution was killed by a legislative deadline in February. Apparently, there was not even a vote in the subcommittee on the resolution.

FOREIGN

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18th January 1979

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF LORDS

OFFICIAL REPORT

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On January 18, 1979, the House of Lords of the British Parliament debated the UFO issue; it was orchestrated by the Earl of Clancarty, better known in the UFO literature as Brinsley le Poer Trench, chairman of the international UFO group, Contact. Lord Clancarty noted that this was the first occasion that UFOs had been discussed in the Lordships' House. He called their attention to the increasing number of sightings and landings on a worldwide scale, and declared the need for an intra-governmental study of UFOs.

Lord Clancarty recounted several examples of UFOs throughout history, ranging from the "sighting" of Egypt's Thutmose III in 1500 BC, to the 1947 Kenneth Arnold "crescents", to the 1976 Iranian F-4 case. He noted the current absence of official government study of the problem by the United States and the Soviet Union, but the presence and functioning of France's GEPAN, he felt should serve to encourage a House of Lords' UFO Study Group (similar to their Defense Study Group). "Just suppose the UFOnauts decided to make mass landings tomorrow in this country—there could well be panic here, because our people have not been prepared."

Lord Trefgarne of the Conservative Party spoke next, expressing personal skepticism about a link between UFOs and visitors from space. While he encouraged informal links on the matter among responsible groups, he could not justify the expenditure of public money on a full-scale study.

The Earl of Kimberley, a Liberal spokesman, supported the plan for UFO study. His discussion of the UFO phenomenon stressed the extraterrestrial hypothesis again, with some unfortunate references to the tabloid press's coverage of UFOs. For example, he relayed a story about the three American balloonists who recently crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a historic flight. Purportedly, one of several UFOs had come close to the balloon, buffeting it, and shone a laser-like beam at it briefly. The balloonists then supposedly told this story to a French reporter who was censored by U.S. intelligence agents. Yet IUR learned that balloonist Ben Abruzzo was contacted directly by Tom Benson in the U.S.; he stated that "there was no sighting. That article was totally fictitious."

Next, the Viscount of Oxfuird furthered the outer space flavor of the proceedings and pushed for a government study. Lord Davies of Leek, the only Labour peer, concluded that "this is a serious debate. It deserves study and understanding." Lord Davies succeeded in drawing references to laser beams, the Crusades, Peter the Hermit, and Shakespeare (twice). He noted that some of the Lords in Parliament believed in angels without having seen any, yet thousands of people have reported seeing UFOs. Again, Lord Davies furthered the extraterrestrial assumption.

"There was a time when leaders of the Church were not always so enthusiastic about pushing out the frontiers of knowledge as I believe we are today. I very much hope that such a search will continue," stated the Bishop of Norwich. "Whether or not it should be an intra-governmental study I am not sure." The Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Mourice Wood, expressed concern about UFO cultism as a threat to modern Christian faith. "I do not believe that at any point of the universe we get beyond the hand of God. Therefore, it helps us to understand the majesty of the Godhead when we begin to stretch our minds to reach out to the far corners of creation." Lord Trefgarne interrupted the Bishop, asking, "is he actually offering ecclesiastical authority for the existence of another race of peole in another universe?" The Bishop of Norwich replied that he did not know if there was another race in the cosmos or not, but while "God may have other plans for other worlds, . . . I believe that God's plan for this

world is Jesus." "We should be careful in our study of the UFOs in a religious context because I believe that the Gospel of Christ and his death upon the Cross for the salvation of sunners can never be bypassed by other forms of religious expression which may be esoteric, may be unusual, and may appear to come to us in unusual ways. For that reason, therefore, I am happy that we should make a cool, clear, careful study of the whole UFO situation, but let it not be at the price of the obscuring of the fullness of the Christian faith and its power to transform lives."

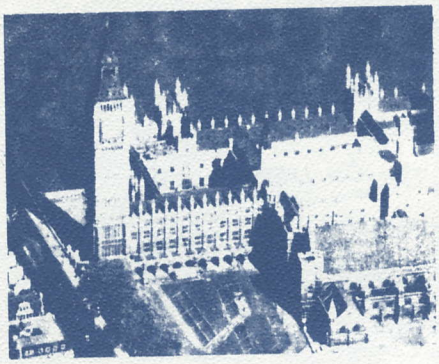
Viscount Barrington questioned whether a religious context was even necessary for the UFO phenomenon. The Bishop replied that his only concern was with the obscuring of the Gospel. "If people seeking for religious experience bypass the revelation of God in Christ . . . , then they may get into difficulties which will hurt and harm them."

"One happy thing about UFOs," Lord Gladwyn began, "is that they have nothing whatever to do with Party politics!" Gladwyn acknowledged the numerous sightings and spoke in terms of the the now-entrenched ETH, but: "Apparently they have done no harm for the last two or three thousand years. So there seems to be no great need to set up intra-governmental machinery to investigate the whole phenomena (sic). The mystery may suitably remain a mystery, and so far as I can see, nobody will be in any way the worse off if it does."

Calling UFOs "an extremely serious matter", Lord Kings Norton tried to reorient the definition of the term away from the extraterrestrial view back to the broader sense of the word. He felt it was silly to be asked if one believed in UFOs, because if he saw something in the sky which he and others could not identify, then the definition of "UFO" would be satisfied. He recounted many examples of IFOs which he felt probably accounted for most sightings, but acknowledged that there were events which could not be so readily dismissed, including the recent New Zealand film and the Italian flap. "If they are terrestrial phenomena, we ought to be able to identify them." Echoing sentiments expressed to the United Nations by Jacques Vallee, the Lord said, "there is a social danger, in my view, in leaving people ignorant of the origins of these phenomena." He worried about the resulting cultism that sprang from government indifference. "In some cases these groups are looking to outer space for Man's salvation. If this is right, it is rather disturbing. It seems to me that this association of UFOs with mysticism and religion makes explanation of the true origins of the phenomena a matter of great importance and of some urgency. It is no good just laughing them off. . . we must seek the truth and tell it." But rather than a government study of UFOs, Lord Kings Norton advocated a government-supported investigation by "learned societies and the engineering institutions."

Lord Rankeillour stressed the anomalous behavior of several UFO reports, noting the high caliber of the witnesses in question. He proposed that every sighting and landing be investigated by a government bureau "in cooperation with the police, the Royal Air Force, the radar people and the British-based UFO investigators."

Lord Gainford "stuck his neck out" and admitted he had seen a "UFO" at a New Year's Eve party! He acknowledged that it could well have been a meteor but felt it would have been valuable to be able to call some government agency for advice. He proposed that a voluntary force, like the defunct Royal Observer Corps, be reactivated.



Next, the Earl of Halsbury "admitted" he saw an angel sitting on the edge of his bed when he was six years old. He also discoursed at length about his sightings of searchlights on cloud bases, sundogs, and the "green flash" of the sun, followed by a discussion of ball lightning and sonic booms. Not to be outdone, the Earl quoted from the poet Keats to assist in his sarcastic conclusion about UFOs, the Abominable Snowman and the Loch Ness Monster.

Lord Hewlett: "I am only sorry to appear to be a veritable Daniel in a lions' den of UFO believers and to spoil the fun, and I have no doubt that today's flights of—dare I say it? —fancy will command far more attention than our debate yesterday about British industry, which scarcely made today's press at all. More's the pity." Lord Hewlett stressed that broader meaning of the word "UFO" in order to debunk them, assured as he was by Sir Bernard Lovell of England's Jodrell Bank (see also the conclusion section of the New Zealand case, this issue) that all UFOs, upon examination turn out to be natural phenomena or myths. Extended references to meteorites, space debris, President Carter's sighting of Venus, and *Star Wars* were made. Lord Hewlett rested the case for UFO skepticism on the fact that Jodrell Bank has been utilizing radio astronomy techniques for 30 years and has never perceived something that was not a natural phenomenon. (This, of course, is quite irrelevant; Jodrell Bank listens for sources in space of radio transmissions at highly specific frequencies. A plane could fly near Jodrell Bank and not be detected even though (like UFOs?) it was a radio transmitting source. Yet a sizable portion of his speech was devoted to this point, which would later be challenged by the next speaker.)

Hewlett acknowledged the wisdom of the Pentagon in neither confirming nor denying the existence of UFOs; "we are all men of the world and frankly there are advantages in making an international overestimate of the possible potential strength of one's potential enemy and his ability to combat one in sectors in which one cannot adequately reply . . . (however) in the scientific evidence so far, there is no evidence whatever from the greatest radio telescope of a single UFO." "We have a duty to the country to explode the myth."

The Earl of Cork and Orrery noted that the views of Lord Trefgarne were delivered from the Dispatch Box, indicating that said views represented the policy of Trefgarne's party, which was the same as his own. The Earl then disowned these skeptical views, making reference to several pioneering scientific spirits in past history, and recommending that a House Study Group tackle this new challenge.

Lord Strabolgi wrapped up the debate by returning to the outer space theme, noting "there is nothing to convince the Government that there has ever been a single visit by an alien space craft, let alone the numbers of visits which the noble Earl, Lord Clancarty, claims are increasing all the time." "The evidence suggests that there is no intelligent life on the other planets of our own solar system." "Why have they never tried to communicate with us?" Every IFO, from satellites to the Aurora Borealis (?), was trotted out, and the conclusions of the Condon Report were cited, including an inquiry into

Clancarty's Thutmose III's sighting in ancient Egypt, which was considered the result of a faked papyrus. Strabolgi even had an explanation for Lord Gainford's "Nocturnal Light"—the re-entry of the Cosmos 1068 rocket launcher. Lord Strabolgi went on to discuss the 1974 UFO speech of the French Minister of Defense, astronaut sightings, and information possessed by the British Ministry of Defense to support his premise that "there is nothing to suggest to Her Majesty's Government that such phenomena are alien space craft. There is a wide range of natural explanations to account for such phenomena."

These recent exercises in government flirtation have something in common with 1977's NASA "study" and the United Nations' proposal: a single, enthusiastic figure encouraging a less-than-enthusiastic governmental body to go through the motions of a serious UFO inquiry (i.e., Rep. Buckley, Lord Clancarty, Sir Eric Gairy and Frank Press). Also, in each case, lack of familiarity with UFO cases and strong extraterrestrial presuppositions on the part of the members prevented any serious headway. The only interesting exception to this rule was the recent creation of GEPAN in France. In an upcoming IUR article, we will explore the development of that government's official UFO branch to date, as well as the information IUR gained from our recent visit to GEPAN's new director, Alain Esterle. We will also summarize the results of the Ground Saucer Watch lawsuit with the CIA thus far.

UFO IMPACT:
ORGANIZATIONS

JAPAN, HONDURAS, AND THE 15-METER BAND

by J. Allen Hynek

UFO NOTES FROM HONDURAS

In the Central American country of Honduras a small but dedicated group of ufologists belonging to the Sociedad Hondurena de Investigaciones, in San Pedro Sula, has for some time monitored and investigated UFO reports in that part of the world. At the invitation of Mr. Antonio Bogran, Presidente of the Sociedad, I recently made a lecture-visit to San Pedro Sula and had the opportunity for serious discussions with this group.

As might be expected in a small country, the number of UFO reports is not great. This does not necessarily mean that UFO events are also as rare, since reporting depends on cultural factors and on ease of communication. Communication is difficult; it sometimes takes hours to get a phone call through. Currently under investigation by the Sociedad is a sighting by a long-time pilot of the Honduran airline SAHSA, whose plane was paced, according to a preliminary report, by a metallic-looking disc. The sighting was reportedly witnessed by passengers as well as by the crew.

Adoption of a cooperative agreement between the Sociedad Hondurena de Investigaciones and the Center for UFO Studies was one of the happy results of my short visit.

The Sociedad has broader interests than the UFO phenomenon alone. The membership includes scientists and technical persons from several disciplines, and particularly from archaeology. The Sociedad, for example, is conducting its own archaeological digs at an extensive site, discovered by members of the Sociedad itself, of an ancient culture which flourished just outside the present city of San Pedro Sula about 700-900 A.D.

"HAM" UFO NETWORK ESTABLISHED

On March 2-4, I attended the Orlando "Hamcation '79" and Southeastern Division ARRL (American Radio Relay League) Convention. At this annual gathering of some 5000 licensed amateur radio operators in Florida, a small group of "hams" agreed to establish a regularly-scheduled exchange of UFO information via their station facilities. Called the "Amateur Radio UFO Information Network", it will meet "on the air" every Tuesday at 0200 Universal (Zulu) Time* using the frequency of 21.375 megahertz (the 15 meter band). The use of this frequency may be temporary, pending the approval of the ARRL and the assignment of an official frequency, probably in the 20 meter band. Any such change will be announced in this publication.

The purpose of the network is primarily to facilitate the rapid exchange of information on UFO sightings between amateurs in various countries. It is all too well known how great the lag is between a UFO event in, say, Peru or Brazil or Argentina and receipt of knowledge of it in other countries.

I stressed to Mr. Harry Dannals, president of the American Radio Relay League when I addressed the "ham" convention, that the establishment of the network was for entirely serious scientific purposes and that any frivolity would be strictly discouraged.

You don't have to be a radio ham to listen in. IF you have a good short wave radio, tune in the network on Tuesday evenings. If you get interested in what's going on, perhaps you have a "ham" friend whom you might encourage to "get into the act" with you jointly.

We'll keep you informed on the progress of this new network.

*10 PM, EDT—9 PM, CDT—8 PM, MDT—7PM, PDT

CANADIAN GROUPS UNIFY

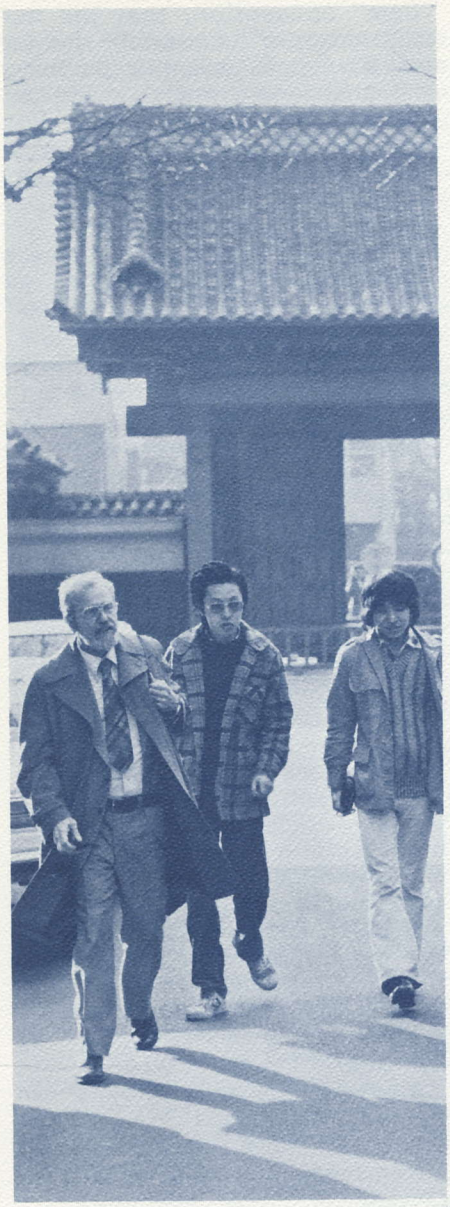
A Canadian UFO group, Project S.U.M. (Solving the *U*FO *M*ystery), has created a Canadian UFO Report Exchange Network, initiated in January of this year. Eight of the fifteen Canadian groups known to Project S.U.M. have joined the network, including Canadian UFO Report, Res Bureaux, Canadian UFO Researchers Network, UFO Canada, Cambridge UFO Group, John Musgrave, U.P. Investigations Research, and Project S.U.M. itself. All groups and individuals participating in this network must submit a summary of all sighting investigatins on the first of each month to all other network members. Groups lacking photocopying facilities can be aided by CUFOREN for this. The summaries must contain specific minimum informatin as categorized by CUFOREN.

Interested Canadian groups can contact CUFOREN via Project S.U.M., 21 Prince Charles Drive. St. Catherines, Ontario, 12N 3Y4, Canada.

THE JAPANESE UFO SCENE

It would be unfair to attempt to characterize and evaluate the scope of UFO activity, investigation and research, as well as the popular interest in the subject in Japan on the basis of a few day's visit. Yet, an invitation from the Nippon Television Network to make such a visit did, I believe, give me the opportunity to make a quick survey.

As far as popular interest in UFOs goes, the very fact that a major Japanese TV network sponsored such a visit for the express purpose of an hour-long program on UFOs during TV prime time is in itself a significant indication that the level of interest is high. TV and radio executives stay in business because they keep their fingers on the pulse of audience interest. I also discovered that there are about 75 UFO interest and investigation groups of various sorts throughout Japan and, to me



quite signficantly, some 40 UFO "clubs" in that many Universities and Colleges, plus many similar interest groups in the middle schools!

Of course, much popular interest is focused, as it is in many other countries, on the more sensational aspects of UFOs, space travel and extra-terrestrial visitation. Unfortunately, contactee cult activity seems to be prominent along with the more scientifically-oriented activity. The Japan GAP (Get Acquainted Program) is an Adamski-oriented group under the direction of Mr. Hachiro Kubota, which seems to have some popularity. One similar organization, CBA (Cosmic Brotherhood Association) has been, I was told, rather seriously deflated as a result of three rather unsuccessful attempts to predict the end of the world. Three such failures would be, after all, a serious blow to the organizational ego!

Coming now to the serious side of the study of the UFO phenomenon in Japan, there has recently been formed in Japan the All-Japan UFO Research League, comprised of five major groups. They have appointed Mr. Peter Tomikawa, a Japanese UFO researcher who now lives in New York City, to be their official representative to the United States and to the Center for UFO Studies. Through the offices of Mr. Tomikawa and the publishers of the Japanese magazine, UFOS AND SPACE, I was able to meet the heads of the component members of the All-Japan UFO Research League and, thus, get a concentrated lesson in Japanese Ufology.

The All-Japan UFO Research League is comprised of the following organizations, listed in order of their year of founding:

☐Japan Flying Saucer Association, Tokyo, founded in 1955; Director, Mr. Kin-Ichi Arai.

☐Modern Space Flight Association, Osaka, founded in 1956, with Mr. Jun-Ichi Takanashi as director. They publish the journal Soratubu Enban Kenkyu, which roughly translates to "Flying Saucer Investigator".

☐Japan UFO Research Association, Kobe, founded in 1966, Mr. Tomezo Hirata director. Their publication is simply JUFORA.

☐Japan Space Phenomenon Society, Tokyo, founded in 1971, Mr. Shin-Ichiro Namiki Director. They have three publications: "Mikakunin Hiko Buttai" which translates directly as "Unidentified Flying Objects"; the second is UFO Information; and the third, published in English, is Japan UFO Information.

☐The fifth member of the All-Japan League is the Japan Space UFO Society, founded in 1974 on the island of Kyushu, in Miyazaki. They publish "UFO".

In the short time I was able to spend in Tokyo, I formed a pleasant and positive feeling about the prospects for future work on the UFO phenomenon; the most promising of all from the standpoint of international cooperation was the adoption of an agreement of cooperation between the All-Japan UFO Research League and the Center for UFO Studies, for the exchange of information and the furtherance of our mutual objective which is the serious study of the perplexing UFO phenomenon.

FIVE UFOS SELECTED FROM 93 U.S. CASES: June 15-July 14

All other reports were judged to be identifiable or inappropriate. Refer to the "Profile" feature for monthly evaluations.

U.S. SIGHTINGS

HOW WE LEARN OF UFO'S: UFO reports are from news departments, civilian organizations and individuals all over the world, but most of our reports stem from the Center for UFO Studies' UFO Central Hotline. This is a 24-hour, toll-free telephone service for the exclusive use of law enforcement agencies, FAA agencies, planetaria and other formal channels. This gives us the chance to follow up *all* cases rapidly for first-hand information with unlimited long-distance capability. Other advantages include screening of the hoaxers Indeed, police who patrol when others are asleep are encouraged to fill this void.

HOW WE DEFINE UFO'S: Any anomalous aerial phenomena whose appearance and/or behavior can't be ascribed to conventional objects and effects—not only by the original witnesses, but also by analysts who possess technical qualifications the original observer may lack.

NL—Nocturnal Light: distant anomalous lights seen in the night sky
DD—Daylight Discs: distant disc-like objects seen during the day
RV—Radar/Visual: UFOs seen by radar and vision simultaneously

CE I—Close Encounter of the First Kind: UFOs seen within 500 feet
CE II—Close Encounter of the Second Kind: CE I's that leave behind physical traces
CE III—Close Encounter of the Third Kind: CE I with humanoid occupants seen

HOW WE NUMBER CASES: All UFO sightings will receive a three element number which will serve as a case "name". The first numbers refer to the volume and issue number of the edition that contains the case, and the last number refers to the order it arrived (example: 1-1-7, the seventh case of the first issue).

2—UFOs of Limited Merit

These reports are of intermediate stature. They are UFOs in the sense that we don't know what they are, but for a variety of stated reasons (distance, poor details, single witness, etc.) they are not worthy of the closest scrutiny. Names of witnesses in this category are generally withheld unless the news media have already revealled them.

NOTE: UFOs and IFOs alike can fail to appear on radar for a wide variety of technical reasons.

CASE	TYPE	DATE	TIME	DURATION	WITNESSES	PLACE

WISCONSIN NL

4-2-6 NL 6-17-79 10 PM 10-15 sec. 3 North Prairie, WI

A 40-year old businessman/pilot/astronomy "buff" watched a "star", slightly dimmer than Jupiter, move silently across the clear sky from the east (passing overhead) toward the west. Before his view could be lost in the treetops, however, it made an abrupt 90° turn and was suddenly flying northbound, where it was lost in the cloud cover in the northern sky. This was also seen by his 9-year old son. He went for his wife and binoculars, and 10 minutes later, all three watched a similar light transit the sky, again from east to west in 10-15 seconds.

The light struck the witnesses as moving too fast for an aircraft at the perceived altitude (and certainly too fast for a satellite). The light was not enlarged by the binoculars. High-performance aircraft?

ROCKETING "EGG" OVER TENNESSEE

4-2-11 NL 6-19-79 10: 02 PM 2-3 min. 2 Clarksville, TN

A 48-year old retired military man, giving his dog a walk, watched a dull, metallic "egg" surrounded by a glow approaching from the distant west. The UFO appeared to be at 8000 feet (compared to a plane over Ft. Campbell that appeared to be at 6000 feet) flying slowly against a clear sky before coming to a stop about 70° up. This lasted about 30 seconds. Then the object picked up speed slowly, for about 7 seconds, and "blasted off" with a great shower of fire and sparks trailing behind it. It disappeared in 2-3 seconds at this high speed in the SE sky.

The witness contacted the Duty Officer at Ft. Campbell, as well as the police, at the time of the event. A newspaper article on his sighting led another individual to call him and confirm that he had seen it. Yet when IUR contacted the "second" witness, he described his event as lasting "less than a second".

TWO GLOWING GLOBES

4-2-44 CE I 6-26-79 3 AM 10-13 min. 1 Wheeling, IL

A 77-year old man was awakened by his "clever" Border Collie, and took it outside to see what was bothering it. He opened the back door, and saw what he described as a uniformly glowing "balloon", 6-7 feet in diameter and sharply outlined; the light was white, frosty and not excessively bright. His dog stepped forward and watched it with him as it hovered rock steady 60 feet up, 100 feet away or less. Then, after 4-5 minutes, it moved slowly behind the trees to the SW in 3-4 minutes time. Running to the front of the house, he saw an identical form 70 feet up moving silently NW; it moved slowly behind the trees in 3-4 minutes.

AN "ADAMSKI" MUSHROOM?

4-2-45 DD 6-26-79 3: 20 PM 20 min. 8 Philadelphia, PA

A sharply-outlined "mushroom" was seen by a group of neighbors in the NE section of the city. The primary witness, a 25-year old security guard, saw it with an angular size that was smaller than a full moon, but he and the others could look directly up at its round underside at one point, and saw 4 domes on its rotating underside (reminiscent of an "Adamski" saucer). The whole surface was uniformly illuminated, almost blindingly (even in the clear, daylight sky) with colors ranging from "burgundy" to silver. The mushroom was first seen as a silvery star coming slowly from over the rooftops to the south. Then it made a 90° turn and circled around completely. It became a "minty green" color at this stage. Then it continued north again "very slow—like 5 mph". It was finally lost behind houses and trees to the north, never making a sound that could be heard at its estimated 1000-foot altitude.

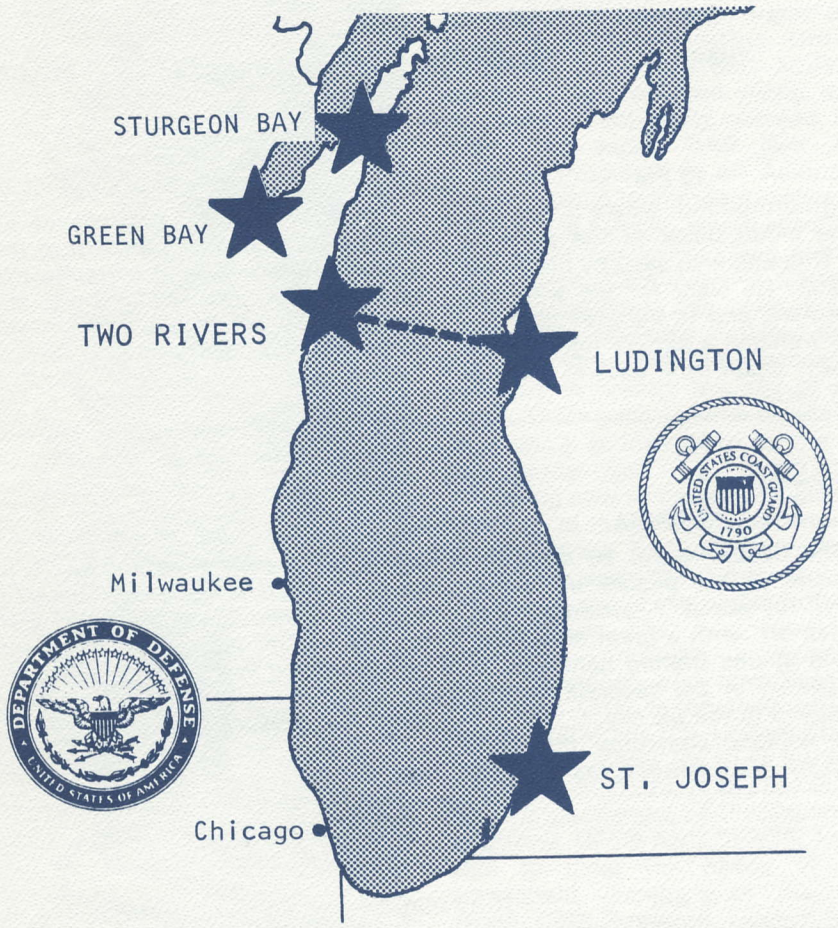
DAYLIGHT DISC IN ILLINOIS?

4-2-57 DD 7-1-79 3: 40 PM 45-60 sec. 2 Crystal Lake, IL

While driving, a 26-year old factory supervisor had his attention called by his wife to a glistening, dull grey "aluminum" ellipsoid. It hovered silently, stationary in the NNE about 25° up at first (an estimated 1000 feet), and looked as wide as the moon at night. Then it jerked and shimmied to the ESE, dropped down to about 500 feet and was stationary over a stand of trees about 1 mile away for 2 to 3 seconds. Next, it shot up to the 25° level again, and dropped and rose a total of five times. They lost sight of it because of traffic. Each drop lasted ½ to 1 second.

Possible kite?

Complete Details on the MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN COAST GUARD SIGHTINGS



In a sense, case #3-9-66 is composed of two separate incidents: the first occurred on the night of July 28, 1978 and was the more substantial of the two; yet it was not as celebrated in the press as the second, which took place Oct. 1, two months later. Indeed, the nationwide interest in this case placed us in considerable competition with many other news departments for first-hand information. The following summaries are based on direct interviews with some of the principal witnesses, documents from the Coast Guard, Air Force and NORAD (courtesy of Robert Todd) and various news-clippings. Interestingly, the NORAD Command Director's Log suffered from more inaccuracies than the average news article.

JULY 28, 1978

8:20 PM: A Mr. and Mrs. Gruss of Benton Harbor, Michigan sighted a long, silver, brightly-lit cylinder an estimated 6000 feet high. It reportedly stayed stationary for 30 minutes until 8:50 PM; then it moved SW toward Chicago. They reported the sighting in person to the St. Joseph, Michigan Coast Guard Station at 11:50 PM. A check was made for radar confirmation in Chicago, with negative results. The local airport was closed.

11:45 PM (approx.): Chief Scott Richardson of the Ludington, Michigan Coast Guard Station received a call from a man in town whose daughter and boyfriend spotted a strange aerial object. IUR spoke with one of the Coast Guardsmen who watched it, too: Don Clark. Starting at about 11:45 PM, Clark and others saw a cluster of white steady lights with one green light and a flashing white light east of the Consumers Power Project off of US 31 (3½ miles south of the Coast Guard station). The night sky was clear with unlimited visibility as the witnesses saw the "very, very bright" formation fly over the project; it proceeded westbound silently toward the Big Sable Point Lighthouse and beyond, until it flew over the horizon "faster than a plane". Total duration in view: 10 minutes.

11:53 PM: The Ludington Coast Guard Station radioed their sister station across Lake Michigan in Two Rivers to watch for the approaching UFO.

11:57 PM: A half-dozen members of the Two Rivers Station ran to the window to see, including Doug Wangen, 20, the officer of the day, and Seaman Gary Randall, 20. Randall grabbed a 35-mm camera with a 50-mm (normal) lens and ASA 100 Kodak film. It appeared from the "correct" direction, ESE, at a 30° angle. Assuming this is the *same* UFO, of course, a 70-mile jump in almost 4 minutes led to a Coast Guard calculation that the UFO was travelling across the lake at 1200 mph. The Wisconsin witnesses saw the UFO as a poorly-seen silhouette of a cylinder or ball with a series of colored lights—white, red, green, orange and blue—flashing one light at a time on different positions of the form. The lights were described as intensely bright and "really hurt the eyes" when viewed through binoculars. The angular size of the form was never as large as a full moon, however. It flew across their vision to the NE over Rawley Point, 5 miles away, in an erratic side-to-side, up-and-down motion. Then it stopped abruptly as if it "hit a brick wall". Randall took pictures at this point, a total of ten in all. Then it "slingshot" from the NE to low in the NW in seconds. Total duration of the sighting: about two minutes.

11:59 PM: Two Rivers called the Sturgeon Bay Coast Guard warning them about the westbound UFO.

12 midnight: Personnel at the Sturgeon Bay station sighted an object of similar description south of the station moving at a high rate of speed in a west-to-northwest direction, about 25 degrees up. Total duration of sighting: 4 minutes.

12:01 AM: Back at the Ludington Coast Guard Station, a second westbound UFO was spotted moving extremely fast. It was described as bearing red lights and very bright strobe lights flashing erratically. On the radio, Two Rivers said they could not yet see it . . .

12:04 AM: —but now they could, red lights and all. The Wisconsin personnel agreed that the strobe lights flashed in an irregular way. This second UFO moved northbound, possibly toward Sturgeon Bay. By 12:07 it had passed from view.

12:25 AM: Green Bay Lighthouse reported to the Two Rivers Station that they were observing a UFO

heading westbound at a very high rate of speed. It had the irregularly-flashing white light and red lights.

12:45 AM: Two of the Two Rivers witnesses were watching the sky from a tower. One of them, Seaman Randall, described to IUR the sighting of a third UFO closing on the Coast Guard Station there from the SW horizon. It looked like an aircraft light, moving straight toward them for 40 seconds which then stopped for about one minute. Then it flew northeast and shot straight up and out of sight in 20 seconds or so. Total viewing time: 2 minutes (the Coast Guard recorded it as 3-5 minutes).

2:40 AM: A Coast Guard craft in the vicinity of Apostle Island, Lake Superior reported seeing a large, yellow/white oblong object. There were five separate sightings of this UFO of 10-15 seconds duration, each separated by 1 minute. It also changed position slightly each time. One sighting revealed 3 yellow lights, other sightings revealed 4 lights. In addition, the Coast Guardsmen reported seeing an Aurora Borealis and numerous meteors.

The U.S. Coast Guard District Office in Cleveland offered to develop the pictures but Randall expressed his desire to have them done himself at a photo studio of his own choosing. The pictures, broadcast on TV by CBS, reveal only a row of colored lights due to the time of the exposure.

AFTERMATH

Randall has independently made some colorful claims about the aftermath of the sightings. He claims to have spoken with NORAD officials on the phone with the Cleveland Coast Guard District Office "patched in" to the call. Among other things, it was revealed to him that there was FAA radar confirmation of this event at O'Hare in Chicago and Mitchell Field in Milwaukee. If contacted directly, however, supervisors at both airports deny involvement in the incident. Randall still asserts that they *did* monitor the UFO. It is certain that the Coast Guard headquarters contacted NORAD about the affair, but documents released by NORAD indicate they only checked their computer predictions for satellite re-entries to see if that could have been the basis of the sightings . . . with negative results.

Press coverage of this sighting was scanty until it was reviewed along with the Ludington sighting of Oct. 1 in the press.

OCTOBER 1, 1978

This second event began with a call from Kay Barnes of Silver Lake to the Oceana County Sheriff's Department. Mrs. Barnes told the Sheriff's Department that it looked like a bright star with red and green lights that appeared to revolve around it; it also seemed to be moving in a small circle on a horizontal plane. So around 10 PM, deputies drove to her house to see it: Dave Waller, 36, and his partner, Frank Steiger.

Waller told us that he, too, saw the red, green and white colors posed by the light source. When he trained his binoculars on it, the brightness of the light "made you dizzy", but no real detail could be resolved. He also saw it moving about in a "square" pattern, always restoring to its original rest position, but the angular size of this square was only one-quarter of the area presented by a full moon. This is well within the bounds of false motion imparted by autokinesis. Furthermore, the light was essentially stationary for 45 minutes, 45° up in the NW, which is roughly where the bright star Vega was located. Indeed, it disappeared in an abrupt, but unwitnessed, fashion without moving. Waller saw another light in the NE performing in a similar fashion but it was dimmer (Capella?). Waller also told IUR he had seen UFOs like these a dozen times by now.

Remembering the Coast Guard's involvement, Waller called the Ludington station, 30 miles north of him, about this sighting. Chief Scott Richardson, 30, rushed from his home to the station to look, as did Scott Emslie, John Burden, Scott Smith, and Steve Wisniewski. They reported seeing *three* UFOs, each looking like large stars with red and green colors. Each was approximately 45° up above the horizon; one was in the south or SSE, one was in the west, and one was in the NNE. Again, they were seen to hover stationary with only slight side-to-side motions noted. Again, these lights stayed in place for almost *four hours*. Emslie, a 22-year old subsistence specialist with the Coast Guard, stopped watching them after an hour because he got bored!

AFTERMATH

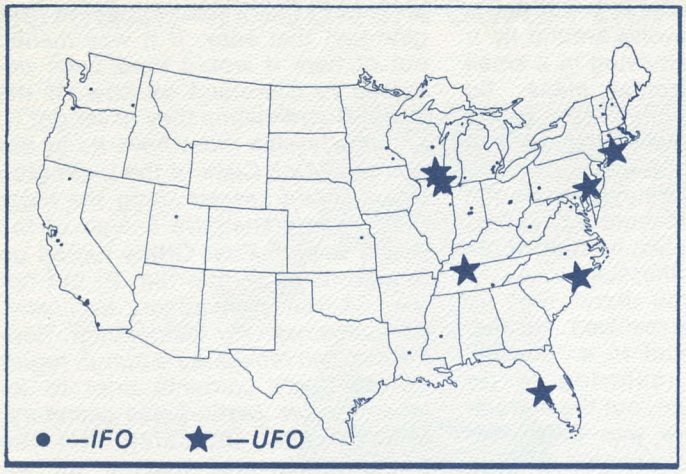
Chief Richardson brought a Minolta 35-mm camera into play again, and sent the film to Cleveland. Perhaps these shots could have helped provide a reason why the three "UFOs" in *this* instance weren't just the stars Capella, Vega and Fomalhaut . . . but we'll never know. The film never got there.

It was mailed Oct. 5 to the Coast Guard's Ninth District Office, but spokesmen there announced on Oct. 19 that it had not arrived after two weeks time. He surmised that it got lost in the mail; yet Ludington postal clerk David Wikarejczak was suspicious. "I find it hard to believe mail gets lost that easy. If it was mailed out of here it would have been delivered to Cleveland by now. If the Coast Guard claims they never got it, somebody else must have it, in our opinion." Don Clark of the Ludington Coast Guard passed along the news that a comprehensive search of the Grand Rapids Post Office turned up three rolls of 35-mm film (!) but not the one from Richardson. Ironically, Congressman Guy Vander Jagt, Rep-Luther, had requested a status report on the film's contents prior to its loss; Vander Jagt's press secretary, Mike Riksen, indicated that the Congressman was making the inquiry because of "his own curiosity" as well as "the interest of all the people who witnessed (the UFO)".

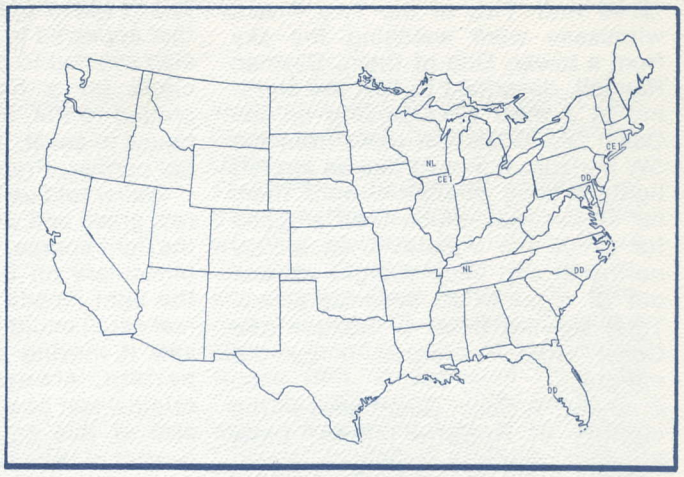
To be sure, the number of people in western Michigan reporting "UFOs" that seem more like stars than anything truly anomalous *did* take off once there was considerable press attention to the sightings. Sheriff John Simmons himself acknowledged seeing a light in the NW along with his son, daughter, and two neighbors on Oct. 10. He watched it holding stationary for 20 minutes before it "disappeared behind cloud cover". To the naked eye, it looked like a star only "30% larger"; through a telescope, it looked round and flat, the "size of a dime". Waller called in his 10 PM sighting to his office, saying: "The UFO is here. Telephone the Coast Guard." Yet by description, the sighting seems based on a celestial target like Vega, coupled with the press's minimal requirements for a "UFO" for the month of October, 1978 in Michigan. There certainly was no repeat performance addressed to IUR's attention as noteworthy as the UFOs of July 28 that started the Ludington flap.

One last unusual incident in the aftermath of the Oct. 1 case: Deputy Sheriff Dave Waller began receiving threatening mail from Texas, ordering him to "stand trial" on a fixed date on charges of "Triple High Treason" against the "Outer Dimensional Forces". Waller was genuinely concerned about these letters, but copies sent to the Center for UFO Studies permitted us to reassure him that the sender was simply a crank who has sent similar letters to CUFOS for a couple of years now. Waller recently indicated that we have probably heard the last of him as the Intelligence division of the Coast Guard has directly interceded on his behalf.

PROFILE: JUNE, 1979



UFOS & IFOS THIS MONTH



TOTAL UFOS THIS YEAR

UFOs

NL	2
DD	3
CE I	2
Total Number of Reports	87
Average per Day	2.9
Peak Activity (13 cases	6/21

Total Number of UFOs 7
UFOs: 8%

Backlogged 1978 totals will be continued in addition to new 1979 Profiles.

chologist Jung suggested? There are some who think that the whole UFO phenomenon is indeed some sort of cosmic conditioning process perpetrated on the human race to raise our consciousness, to prepare us for the next stage in evolution, to expand our awareness of things outside ourselves—but to do it almost subliminally without causing panic or upsetting our economy or our mental health. A mass landing of UFOs or any sort of direct confrontation with the "campaign managers" would almost certainly have done this.

Well done, whoever or whatever put on this campaign. Madison Avenue would be proud, and envious of you! To convince 57% of the US population (and very probably a high percentage of the world's population) to accept an originally preposterous idea, and against the opposition of many vested interests—well, quite a job!

One shouldn't read too much into this whimsical piece, but the net results are there, however it was accomplished, or whatever it means.

COMING:

- **FIRST "PURE" HYPNOSIS EXPERIMENT**
- **MORE ON THE OCALA, FLORIDA RADAR CASE**
- **DOCUMENTS FROM THE CIA LAWSUIT**
- **ABDUCTION IN HIALEAH, FLORIDA**

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